THE BAY STATE CAMPAIGN

NOMINATION OF GOVERNOR TALBOT. THE CONVENTION A TAME AFFAIR-A PROTEST EN-

TERED AGAINST MAKING TALBOT'S NOMINATION ERNOR, AND THE OLD STATE TICKET NOMINATED WITH REMARKABLE UNANIMITY-MR. DAWES'S SPECH RECEIVED WITH INDIFFERENCE-THE OLUTIONS ENTHUSIASTICALLY APPLAUDED.

[BY TELBORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WORCESTER, Oct. 7 .- It was a very tame Conven tion after all, with nothing interesting or exciting from a gentleman from Fall River, who vowed that ould never vote for a man who could slap the party in the face as Mr. Talbot had. These were not his words, but he recalled the fact that Mr. Talbot had been elected Lieutant-Governor on a platform which relegated the question of prohibition to the representatives of the people in the Legislature, and when the peoples' representatives expressed their epinion his first act was to get himself up in opposition to them. But for this little outbreak of truth everything would have been as quiet as a borough election, where the one elector called a meeting to order, nominated himself, put the question and declared himself unanimously elected. To the credit of the few anti-Talbot men. tt must be said, however, they did not yield without a blow, They would not consent to allow a nomina tion by acclamation without a vote. They knew that Talbot was sure of a clear majority on the first ballot, but there were few of his supporters sanguine enough to hope that three-quarters of the whole Convention could make Talbot their choice. Mr. Rice's motion to make the nomination unanimous was very gracefully made, and it was especially appropriate that he who would be the standard bearer of the wing of the party should take the action that

The nomination of the Lieutenant-Governor was made with remarkable unanimity, considering the sharp canvass which has been going on during the past month. The Western counties, which never lose sight of the question of locality, were a unit for Mr. Knight, while Mr. Macy was warmly supported by the delegates outside of Bristol County. The result showed that the friends of Senator Stickney had worked hard and that they were very little lower than Mr. Macy on the score. The re nomination of the rest of the ticket was a foregone conclusion. No one knows how long Ohver Warner has been Secretary of State, and the last change in the ticket was made three years ago, when the Treasurer had served the full constitutional limit.

The resolutions were received with a good deal of enthusiasm. Although at least a third of the Delegates had left the hall, there was no train leaving at that time, but we are getting more and more into the way of thinking that platforms amount to nothing, and that it is not worth while to bother with them. resolutions were however worth listening to. They were brief, concise, and decided in tone. The first, demanding a return to specie payments at earliest possible moment, and opposing any further increase of paper curreney, met with the warmest expressions of epproval, while the second, denouncing the doings of the White League of the South, was hardly less enthusiastically applauded. The resolution commending the nominees of the Convention to the voters of the Commonwealth was received with much more enthusiasm than was to be expected.

Mr. Dawes's speech though good, fell rather flat, on account of the coldness of the Convention. They applauded now and then, but he never warmed them to enthusiasm. It is noticeable that neither in Mr. Dawes's remarks in the Convention, nor in the resolutions presented, was there any reference, sither by hint or implication, to the prohibitory law or to the question of license or prohibition.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

HE HON. GEORGE B. LORING CHOSEN TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN-A FULL LIST OF THE COMMITTEES AND OFFICERS-SPEECH OF THE HON. HENRY L. DAWES ON TAKING THE CHAIR-GOV. TALBOT'S NOMINATION MADE UNANIMOUS-A RESOLUTION TO GOVERN ACTION IN CAUCUS ADOPTED SPECIE PAYMENTS FAVORED AND INFLATION CONDEMNED IN THE PLATFORM-THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES CONDEMNED AND PRESIDENT GRANT THANKED FOR HIS ACTION IN THE LOUISIANA

WORCESTER, Oct. 7 .- At 11:45 o'clock, Geo. B. Loring called the Convention to order, and read the call under which delegates were chosen. Mr. Williams of Worcester moved that Mr. Loring be

Mr. Loring, on taking the chair, said :

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am much obliged to you for this courtesy, and I beg to remind you that you are here as the representatives of the powerful Republican party of the State of Massachusetts—a party powerful in its faditions, powerful in its fadit, nowerful in its men. I trust that the proceedings of this day will tend to confirm that power in the Commonwealth and in the nation. On motion, members of Congress and of the State

mittee were invited to seate On motion of Mr. Rice of Worcester, James B. Joslyn

of Hudson was made temporary Secretary. Mr. Joslyn Scolined, and named George S. Merrill, who was elected.

On motion, it was ordered that committees be appeinted on Permanent Organization, Credentials, and Besolutions. The Chair named the committees, as fol-

Descriptions. The Chair named the committees, as follows:

On Resolutions—The Hon. M. F. Dickenson, Jr., of Boston, Chairman; Gen. John L. Swift of Boston, the Hon. John A. Goodwin of Lowell, D. E. King of Orange, E. D. Winslow of Newton. P. A. Chadbourne of Williamstown, John Comings of Woburn, the Hon. A. H. Rice of Boston; James Kimbail of Salein, E. C. Pordy of Somerville, E. P. Loring of Fitchburg, William E. Bassett of Easthampton, E. E. Consut of Montague, James M. Barker of Pittsfield, Asa French of Braintree, William H. Whitman of Plymouth, Warren Ladd of New-Bedford. Marshall S. Underwood of Dennis, N. M. Jernegan of Edgartown, Henry Alexander of Springfield.

On Credentials—The Hon. Hartley Williams of Worcester, Chairman; Robert Baupton, Jr., of Boston, John S. Brjington of Fali River, Win. A. Tower of Lexington, Chas. H. Odell of Beverly, Henry P. Shattuck of Boston, Geo. D. Whittle of Lynn, A. H. Exans of Everett, Geo. S. Ball of Hampton, A. D. Briggs of Springfield, E. H. Brewster of Worthington, Geo. W. James of Deerfield, James H. Rowley of Egremont, J. Mason Everett of Chaiton, Joshua E. Crane of Bridgewater, Chas. S. Bonney of New-Bedford, L. S. Goodspeed of Barnstable, N. M. Jernegan of Edgartown, Permanent Organization—Arthur Biscoe of Westboro, Chairman; Charles Powers of Watertown, George W. Decatur of Boston, Michael Britton of Wakefield, Elnas Richards of Weymouth, John Q. Adams of Chelsea, Henry Carter of Bradford, Isaac S. Morse of Cambridge, Wm. Mecorney of Worcester, Smith R. Philips of Springfield, Isaac Parsons of Northampton, H. H. Mayhew of Chairmon, J. Seph Tucker of Pittsfield, E. L. Pierce of Mittos, Frank H. Holmes of Kingston, John A. Hawes of Fairhaven, F. A. Nye of Fairhaven, John A. Hawes of Fairhaven, F. A. Nye of Fairhaven, John A. Hawes of Fairhaven, F. A. Nye of Fairhaven, Donale Mayhew of Theoury.

The Committees on Organization and Credentials were directed to meet at once in the ante-rooms.

Mr. Swift of Boston moved that all resolution

principle offered to this Convention be referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions. PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Biscoe, from the Organization Committee, reported the following officers:

ported the following officers:

President—Henry L. Dawes of Pittsfield.

Vice-Presidents—Harvey Jewell of Boston, William A.

Bussell of Lawrence, Nathan Crosby of Lowell, Clark

Milson of Worcester, Charles D. Robinson of Chicopee,

R. Kineman of Cummington, Edward Learned of Pitts
Meld, F. A. Hobart of Braintree, W. H. H. Bryant of

President, Parison Tweed of Taminon, F. B. Goss of

Barnstaule, Daniel Mayhew of Tisbury, Thomas Rice of

Barnstaule of Somerville, W. P. Phillips of Salem, E. M. Mc
Pherson of Boston, Allen Putnam of Boston, John T.

Morse of Greenfield. M. B. Thayer of Weymouth, M.

Almy Alarieh of Boston, C. J. Noyes of Boston, G. B.

Beagraves, of Uxbridge, G. H. Long of Boston, George D.

Pairbanks of Fall River, E. C. Sherman of

Boston, H. C. Hill of Waltham, Thomas M. Judd of Lee,

M. D. Hawes of Leominster, Erastus Chase of Harwich,

E. T. Miles of Fitchburg, George B. Brown of Framing,

ham, Warner W. Nittler of Haverhill, George P. Denny of

Boston, B. C. Lawrence of Medford, Joseph Cornell of

New-Bedford, G. K. Taft of Northbridge, Isaac W. Ross

of Holden, C. A. Stevens of Ware, Sylvander Johnson

of Adams, T. L. Wake, field of Dedham, Seth Turner of

Randolph, Henry Smith of Boston, B. F. S. Bullard of

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of New-Bedford, Cyrus Savage of Tannton, H. C. Greeley of Clinton, John S. Needham of Blackstone, Robert Bailey of Newburypert, Thomas J. Marsh of Tewksbury, E. H. Sawyer of Easthampton, Leouard Whitney of Watertown, C. L. Pratt of Grafton, J. K. C. Sleeper of Maiden, George Ripley of Andover.

Secretaries—George H. Merrill of Lawrence, S. T. Cobb of Boston, Ezra Davall of Taunton, B. C. Dean of Lowell, Fred. Willcomb of Ipswich, J. H. McGuire of Boston.

appointed to wait on Mr. Dawes and inform him of his selection and escurt him to the chair, namely, A. W. Beard of Boston, the Hon. John E. Sanford of Taunton, and C. C. Dame of Newburyport. The Committee retired and soon after returned with Mr. Dawes, who took the chair amid applause and called upon the Rev. SPEECH OF THE HON, HENRY L. DAWES

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Before the Conven tion shall proceed to the consideration of the business my most grateful acknowledgments for the bonor conferred on me by an invitation to preside over its deliberations. That honor derives its chief value from the fact that this is a Convention of Massachusetts Reorganization to meet an overshadowing national peri origin, and here those principles have commanded an unfaltering support, through all the phases of early deenemies, and during all the subsequent years of doub and discouragement waiting on the work of natio restoration. And now, without stain upon its honor, with the beirayal of no trust committed to its care, its representatives are gathered in convention here, today, in the State of its birth, to deserve continued support by correcting the errors and missteps of the past, by an eulightened and patriotic scal in the present, and by a wise and comprehensive statesmanship for the future. I shall not seek to tickle the ear with boasting of past achievements, nor to turn your attention from the duty of the hour tothe glorious record already made up by the Republican party. It is not on these we live. According as we shall meet the present and prepare for the future will be the measure of public confidence bestowed upon us. We must deserve success or not hope to succeed. No party can live upon its past. To stand still is to cobackward. Let the brilliant record of what has been done serve but to light up the path of duty, and thus make more plain what is to be done. Let it be demonstrated that the party which led this nation safely through the Red Sea of the Rebellion has capacity to meet every new exigency, and cope with every uew force that shall spring up in its pathway. What that party has done which it ought not to have done let it make haste to accomplish.

The unbroken controi of public affairs in Maseachurestoration. And now, without stain upon its honor,

expenditures the wealth of new industries and enlarged competition in old ones.

The burdens of taration which the necessities of the war and the great undertakings of the State have laid upon her people, demand also from those who are responsible for these burdens, that the elements of necessity and equalization should pervade every system created for their enforcement. The presence of these two elements will lift without complaint the heaviest burden of taxation—their absence will make the lightest too heavy to be tolerated by the Massachusetts taxpayer. The labor of the State is its largest capital, and is entitled to the most remunerative investment that will not impair a just and fair return to those whose prosperity is inseparable from that of labor itself. On these and on other questions of legislation now agitating the public mind, as thinking men, we differ in respect to the means and methods, and their just limitations, but in the great purposes and beneficent ends to be attained, we are a unit and in earnest.

But our work ends not here. We are also a part of that great national organization out of the giory of whose past comes the light which illumines the present and the voice which is the inspiration of the future. As we shall discharge our duty at home, so shall we meet the requirements of that larger and broader relation. Our action here to-day and its results will reach in their influence beyond our own Commonwealth to the remotest limit of national authority and national security. The voice and vote of Massachusetts in the councils of the nation have been unbroken and undivided since the Republican party has had a being. Shall they so continue! The spirit of the Bebellion, always sieeping so long as Republican rule seems secure, but instinctively waking into incarnate ferocity at the faintest promise of a return of the Democratic party to power, has been decluded by the Spring elections, and has come out from its lurking places full armed to hunt and murder the loyal citizen whom it hates. At the heart of his persecutor, shall be armed with all legal weapons to defend himself in the enjoyment of every civil right to which the Constitution entitles him, there is no room in the Massachusetts delegation in Congress for a single representative of that party whose votes are uniformly withheld from such legislation. Massachusetts has a sacred legacy in the Civil Rights bill which she cannot barter away nor intrust to any unfriendly keeping. The recent outrages upon the homes and lives of colored citizens at the South are shocking the heart of the nation, and the attempts to overthrow constituted authority in Southern States are filling it with serious forebodings. But these violent demonstrations are premature, and will defeat their own ends. They have taught the people, before it was too late, to withhold confidence from mere professions and to thank God devoutly that a Grant and not a Bachanan wields, to-day, the power of the Government.

No more than in civil rights, can Massachusetts Republicans abate their zeal in the maintenance of the public faith endangered by false theories of finance and open assaults against which the Executive whom they support has interposed, as a shield, the just exercise of his constitutional prerogative. They will stand by the President of their choice in this controversy so long as there shall exist opposition to the restoration of gold and sliver as the only true basis of the currency, the early resumption of specie payments, and the payment of the debt of the nation in the money recognized by the civilized world.

If you shall be true to your trusts and awake to your opportunities, then will it be demonstrated that, by and through the Republican party of the State and nation, shall the live issues of the present and the just expectations of the future be successfully met. Thus and then will it be that in and through the Republican party shall the civil service be regenerated, the public faith maintained inviolate, the currency lifted to the specie

will it be that in and through the Republican party shall the civil service be regenerated, the public faith maintained inviolate, the currency lifted to the specie level, the public expenditures reduced to the lowest point of necessity and efficiency, the National debt placed upon a basis of gradual extinction in coin, the industries of the land so cared for that the American laborer shall control the labor and the wages that supply the American consumer, and the lawless assassin and uncared Rebel shall be taught to respect the civil rights of every citizen and the constituted authorities of every State. To accomplish these results is the duty of the hour. They lie in the direct pathway of the Republican party, and their attainment is the condition of continued success. But in the near future, even at our very doors, are questions of the utmost gravity, and of the broadest scope—from the solution of which there will be no escape but in surrender. No one can fail to discern their approach, and they will not admit of postponement.

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The deep-seated political disease, which, following the Rebellion, has perverted and wasted the life of the Southern States, demands heroic treatment. How shall the healing influences of uncorrupted self-government be made to pervade a body politic too sick to discern them, and too weak to grasp them? The subtle and mighty agencies of the telegraph and steam, covering the continent with the nerves and arteries of new systems of communication and of transmission, crossing State lines, passing under rivers, over mountains, and through tunnels, and binding the nation in one unbroken and thertricable network, were unknown to the fathers who made this a republic of separate States. These are working out their marvelous results through corporate powers and combined forces that rival the Government itself in their ability to control the people and their interests. What shall be hereafter their relations to that Government? Where shall the limit and check be piaced? These are questions to which the political ear cannot be indifferent if it would.

Another and a greater question than all others confronts the thoughtful statesman as he turns his face to the future. The power of the central Government is increasing, while that of the States is decreasing. The necessity of an efficient, unquestioned central power during the war and the subsequent periods of public disturbance, combined with great changes produced both in the character and methods of all active life in this great people spreading daily further and further, yet daily consolidating and centralising all agencies by which men move and are moved, have contributed to make centralization a habit of thought too familiar for safety. Under these influences, and yielding to these tendencies, shall State lines be permitted to fade, and State authority to decay, while we become more and more one nat

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1874.-TRIPLE SHEET. AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AROTIC RESEARCH.

0° · 10° 20° 30° 40° 50° CAPE NASSAU ADMIRALTY.1.8 ARCTIC OCEAN

the Tegetthoff June 13, 1872. The yacht Tabjörren parted company with them off Nova Zembla in the August following. The Tegetthoff subsequently got fast in the ice pack and began to drift in September and October, first to the eastward, then westward, and afterward to the north. In January, 1873, they reached 78° N. latitude. In August following they first sighted the new region which they have named Francis Joseph Land. They spent the Winter of '78-'74, three miles | in 1827.

The Payer-Weyprecht expedition left Bremen in | off its coast. Between March and May of the present year they made several excursions sledges on this land, reaching April 12, 82° 5' North latitude, at the point marked A on the map. On May 20 they abandoned the Tegetthoff, carrying their boats on rollers over the ice; reached water on June 17, and open sea Aug. 15, and were picked up at sea by a Russian salmon-fishing craft, The point marked B on the map is the furthest point north reached by Parry

AUSTRIAN POLAR SEARCH.

RECEPTION OF THE RETURNED EXPLORERS AT HAMBURG.

BANQUET BY THE HAMBURG GEOGRAPHICAL SO-CIETY - THE APPEARANCE OF THE GUESTS - A MIDNIGHT DINNER - MANY MEN OF SCIENTIFIC DISTINCTION PRESENT - THE STORY OF THE

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. HAMBURG, Sept. 23 .- On the 22d of June, 1872, there sailed out of Bremen the good ship Tegethoff, bound, not for "Cowes and a market," but for an unknown and undetermined point within the Arctic Circle In every particular she was entitled to be called the good ship Tegethoff. She had been built on the banks of the Weser with the greatest possible care; her hull was as as were surrounded with felt and moss so as to make them capable of resisting the intense cold of an Arctic Winter; ber rig was such as to give her considerable speed as a sailer, and she was equipped with unshipped at pleasure so as to make her a steamer or a sailing ship as circumstances might dictate. She had a carefully selected crew, under the leadership of a man o had seen service in the Austrian Navy and sal all parts of the globe, and who was accompanied on this occasion by an officer of the Austrian Army and by a gentleman whose studies and diplomas gave him the title of doctor. She was well stocked with provisions prepared with special reference to use in high latitudes. She had no lack of coal and oil and other things needed for a bibernation near the pole. Private and public liberality had united in sending this ship on her adventurous voyage, and everything within the power of money and forethought was done to insure success. The enterprise was essentially an Austro-Hungarian one, and at the departure of the expedition there were tmany persons in the dominions of Francis Joseph whose interest in the affair was something more than general. Before the party left Vienna there was a public exhibit ion of their equipment, and the people of Vienna came in crowds to see; and when the little party left the city thousands of lips breathed a heartfelt "godspeed" for

Less than three weeks ago the telegraph told us that the Austrian North Pole Expedition had returned to Europe; it had reached the north coast of Norway through the kindly aid of a Russian whale ship, and wa on its way home. The Tegethoff had been abandoned in the ice like our unfortunate Advance and Polaris, and like many another ship that has gone to the North. The unsatisfactory brevity of the telegraph did not give us many details of the work accomplished by the expedition, but enough was gleaned to show that the voyage had been one of adventure and hardship, and that our coveries of land and the finding of new currents in the

Polar Ocean. The first point of importance in the homeward route of the explorers was Christiania, Norway. Here they arrived last week, and here they were entertained four tific and commercial men of the Norwegian capital Stockholm to a special audience with the king, and thither they hastened while the remainder of the Teget hoff party proceeded by steamer to Hamburg. Several days before their arrival at Christiania the Geographical Society of Hamburg sent a telegram inviting them to a reception and banquet here on their way to Vienna; the invitation was accepted and the Hamburgers procoeded energetically with their preparations. Invitations were sent to Berlin, Vienna, Munich, and other cities, addressed to prominent men of science and pray ing them to be present on this important occasion. Favorable responses were received from most the invited guests, and the affair grew larger dimensions than had been expected at but little over a year old and already numbers nearly 400 members. In the last few days, owing to the general enmore than a hundred applications for membership, and merical strength. The Society recently published a report of its proceedings for its first year, and a very creditable report it has made. "We have been so deeply absorbed in commerce," said one of the members to me last night, "that we have paid little attention to geographical matters beyond their practical interest. But we have turned over a new leaf and now that our have no doubt that our Society will be very prosperous

The name of the Godefroy family was mentioned to me as particularly prominent in the formation of the Geographical Society. The house has a large trade all over the globe, particularly in Africa, and for several sages in their ships to any scientific men who were will the expenses of these men in addition to giving them curing much geographical information which has bee given freely to the world, and they have secured many the kind usually found in the museums.

The festivities of yesterday were to include a recepthe Geographical Society at 7 o'clock, and a banquet in dress and was gay with flags, and the ships in the har-bor were particularly gorgeous. I went to the harbor at noon and found a large crowd in waiting and a large delegation of distinguished citizens standing around thing. Flags streamed everywhere, and the landing stage where the guests were to arrive was covered with an awning of flags, and had been profusely ornamented with flower-pots, small trees and garlands, so that but attle of the bare wood was visible. A very pretty notion it was to place these floral and arboral products where hey would catch the eyes of these Arctic voyagers, and tell them more plainly than words could do that they were no longer in a region of perpetual snow and never

The steamer that brought the party from Christiania should have arrived at noon but she did not. A small steamer carrying the reception committee left the wharf at 11 o'clock and proceeded down the Eibe and while everybody was looking for their speedy return there came a telegram saying that the boat would not usual. Seven o'clock with a steamer means 8 o'clock at the least, and it became evident that the evening meet-ing of the Society must be put off and possibly the dinner likewise. Seven o'clock in this instance meant 101 o'clock, at any rate that was the time when the Finmarken drew alongside the wharf and landed her passengers. The reception committee was on board, having halted at a favorite restaurant some miles down the Elbe. There were fireworks and general rejoicings at the landing when the Finmarken arrived; there were two or three short speeches of welcome and then the party drove in carriages to the hotel where the dressbeen standing and sitting around since a little after 9 o'clock. It was 11% at night—rather a late dinner hour when all preliminaties were arranged and the President and Secretary of the Society led the two chiefs of the expedition to the dining-room.

About 200 persons sat down to the feast, which was an excellent one, though suggestive at midnight of un pleasant dreams. At one end of the hall was a festoon of the flags of the various nations that have been dis-tinguished in Arctic exploration, and opposite was a picture of the Tegethoff among the icebergs, in the position where she was finally abandoned. At the head of each bill of fare there was a photograph (card size) of this picture, and below it was a small map showing the route of the expedition both in the advance and th retreat. No other ornaments were on the walls, and there was an entire absence of those ornamental piece that we are so fond of placing on our dinner-tables, and which form an important item in the cost of a public

Dr. Kirchenpauer, Burgomeister of Hamburg, is President of the Geographical Society, and consequently; the affair assumed a civic character in his hands by reason of his official position. He is a tall man, or at any rate appears to be, inclines to stoop a little, is not far from 50 years of age, has a thin though ruddy face with heavy side-whiskers which time has whitened, and as to th upper half of his head, is as bald as a door-knob. Dr. Frederickson, the Secretary of the Society, is an active, energetic man of 35 or 40. Capt. Weyprecht was seated between these two officials at the left of the President who had Lieut. Payer on his right. Next to this gentleman was Prof. Harms, Superintendent of Public In struction in Hamburg and Vice-President of the Geographical Society. He has a very American-looking ee, with a long beard of an iron-gray hue; he might be taken for the agent of an insurance company of the old and dignified school, or a well-to-do and leading citizen in an interior town in Ohio. The contract between these men and the two guests was quite marked. Capt. Weyprecht is tall and compactly built, without being stout or thin. I should set him down for an age of 40 years, and should say that he had been a steady, sober worker all his days. The lines of his fore-head are rather deeply marked, and there is an ex-pression of sternness and firmness about his face which diminishes sometimes to vacancy when his features ar in repose and he is neither conversing with anybody not thinking of anything in particular. He is a blo the Danish kind; you would never pick him out for an Austrian. His hair is a light brown, his beard is of that blonde hue that approaches whiteness, and his eyebrows are so light that you can hardly distinguish them at a little distance, and then mainly by the fact that they are less dark than his skin. Lieut. Payer is at least ten years younger than Weyprecht, is smaller in size and stature, has a mobile face with a peculiar stare, as if looking at something distant and indistinct, is a blonde, but less of one than the other, and wears his beard full,

with a heavy mustache.

Both of them came in the clothes that had evidently served them for travel; Wesprecht in a pea-jacket of pilot-cloth that made him look like the first officer of an cean steamer when dressed for every-day work, and Payer in a suit of black velvet far from new but by no means shabby. Weyprecht's shirt was of colored stuff, but Payer's was white, though nearly concealed by a straggling neck-tic. When they spoke there was a

narked difference in the men; Weyprecht has a deep, almost a base, voice, speaks slowly and at first with dif-ficulty, though he soon warms to his work, and has a rude, genial sort of elequence. There is nothing ner-vous in his manner, while Payer reems to be all nerves. idly and rather wildly while he speaks, and his wer come with considerable rapidity, and are formed in not seem at a loss what to say, but Payer frequently denly and then as suddenly proc

Dr. Kepes, another officer of the Expedition, the Surreon, and to some extent the scientist of the party, was sed for show. He is rather more than of medium light, and wears a jet-black beard, cut close, and a shock of luxuriant hair, equally jet, that gives him a peculiar appearance. Both Weyprecht and Payer are brown from exposure, while Kepes has in addition a natural ees, as though he were a native of Sicily or Cuba. Hair, beard, and eyes are black, and the skin see in any of the regions that border the Northern seas. Schweinfurth, the distinguished explorer of Africa, who is here as a guest from Berlin. He gives you the impresand parted in the middle, and it grows so far down it is. His face is dark, partly by nature and partly by exposure, and his mustache is black and luxuriant, and ses above a somewhat mere than Napoleonic goatee.

Among the others present were Capt. Kaldeway and Capt. Hegeman, both Arctic explorers, the former hav-ing commanded the Germania and the latter the Hansa. Then there is Count Zichy, a prominent Hungarian, who originated the Tegethoff expedition; Count Wilt-check, who gave 60,000 forins toward its expenses; Prof. Horstetter of Vienna; and Dr. Dove of Berlin, a venera ble man, rather profusely decorated, and called, as Herr Barber at my side informs me, the Tyndall of Germany. Dr. Petermann of Gotha was expected, but could not some, and the same is the case with one or two other selebrities whom Hamburg wished to see.

The speaking began after the first course and was kep The President spoke after the fish, and called up Capt. Weyprecht, who thanked the Society for its hosp and closed by a toast full and sonorous to Stadt Ham-burg. I should say that before calling out Weyprechi the President toasted the Emperor of Germany, to which all responded with cheers. With the filet de bout this called out Kaldeway, who is a slow and pool peaker, in marked contrast to the graceful orator that ollowed him, Herr Godefroy, President of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, who closed with a toast to the memory of Admiral Tegethoff. Prof. Harms made a speech full of dignity and vigor and warmly commending the guests of the even ing for their heroism and manly bearing. Altogether named the most noted of the speakers, and am happy to say that nobody was long-winded and prosy. The was a very lively rippie of conversation between the speeches, but it ceased almost entirely as soon as the resident rapped to order. Several of the toasts were ollowed by sougs analogous to "He's a Jolly Good

About 2:30 in the morning the party began to melt away; it had been melting before that as the room was very warm and wine was plenty, and a block of ice of the Arctic, was speedily thawed. I melted with several others, and was in bed in my hotel a little after

This forenoon at ten I went to the meeting of the Geographical Society postponed from last night and neard the reading of several congratulatory telegrams and letters. One of the telegrams was from the Empress of Germany, and another from the Emperor of Austria, and there were telegrams from geographical societies of Berlin, Halle, Breslau, Gotha, Florence, and half a dozen other places. The guests were there of course. Wey precht was in the full uniform of an Austrian nava aptain, and Kepes in that of a cavalry lieutenant, but Payer was dressed exactly as he was the night before. The President made a speech, and introduced Capt. Weyprecht, who spoke a little more than half an bour, and told the story of voyage. In a calm, clear, and strong voice he tered the ice, and how they struggled and battled with it. In the Autumn of 1872 they were firmly inclosed and frozen in; at one time they had thirty feet of ice under the keel and were in a region of intense cold. They drifted slowly though not with regularity, and were ould do anything against the ice of the North, and they were quite at its mercy. The Summer brough no release; they made excursions with sledges and discovered land hitherto unknown christened Franz Josef's Land. n honor of their Emperor. When Lieut. Payer returned to the ship from his last expedition, it was necessary to consider the question of abandoning the Tegethoff. The ship was firmly blocked in the ice and was lurching so much that it became necessary to shore her up with spars. There was no prospect of an escape, and no prospect that by remaining longer they could accomplish much more. Besides the loss of the ship was quite probable in the crushing and heaving of the ice, or if this should happen in the Winter, the destruction of the entire party was inevitable. So it was decided to return to Europe, and on the 20th of last May they left the ship with boats drawn upon sledges. The way wa terrible; they had to break down the hummocks with axes and picks so as to make a road when they did not make a nautical mile in 24 hours Sometimes they could not stand and were forced to crawl over the rough way, and as they approached broken water they found there ice which would not sup port them standing, and where they were again forced to crawl. Several days after leaving the ship a part of them returned to get a smaller boat; they fancied everything safe in the vessel, and Capt. Weyprechi thinks it not impossible that she may yet be recovered Through the broken water they made their way with many hardships, and at last reached open water. Once on the sea they made the best of their way southward, rowing by relays at the rate of about 40 miles a day. They were picked up by a Russian fishing smack, and treated with every kindness. The Russians brought them to Norway, and thence they made their way Capt. Weyprecht was cheered both at the commence-

Lieut. Payer, who spoke a little more than a quarter of an hour, which he devoted mainly to the account of his discovery of Franz Josef Land, which he describes as very rough, with reddish gray beach showing through the snow, and with mountains of various hights up to 3,000 or 4,000 feet. Neither of the speakers could do more than give a rough outline of their adventures, and their detailed report will be looked for with interest. their detailed report will be looked for with interest.

After the session there was a breakfast to the explorers, at which there were more speeches; to night they will attend the Stadt Theatre by special invitation, and I believe all the theaters have been thrown open to them. It is understood that they leave to morrow. The crew of the Tegethoff are the guests of the city at the Seemanshaus or Saliors' Home, near the harbor, and were no doubt receiving the best attention from their fellow occupants of that establishment. The Hamburgers would evidently like to keep the whole party here for a week or two and would undoubtedly treat thom, as the comedian says, kindly and often.

THE PHELPS LARCENY TRIAL.

ALBANY, Oct. 7 .- District-Attorney Moak this norning opened the Phelps case for the prosecution after which the reading of the testimony taken at the previous trial, from the reporters' minutes, was pro reading should take the place of a regrammation of the various witnesses, and that the exceptions raised on the former trial and the ruling of the Court at that time should be considered as repeated now. The defense raised and interposed an additional objection to the putting the draft which forms the subject of the indictment in evidence, as it was issued by the Savings Bank, which had no corporate right to issue such an instrument; also, that the ownership of the draft was not correctly described in any count of the indictment. seded with. It was agreed on both sides that suc

A CARGO OF SILKS AND TEAS FOR NEW-YORK. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.-The mail steamer of silks and teas brought by the Colorado, and is ordered to make the fastest possible time to Panama that the cargo may be landed in New-York at the carliest possible day. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH. THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN AMER-ICA-IMPOSING RELIGIOUS SERVICES-SERMON OF

al Convention were held yesterday morning n St. John's Chapel. The church was opened long before the hour set for the beginning of the services. The pews on the center aisle reserved for the delegates; the rest of thurch was open to the public. At an early hour hese public seats were filled, mostly by ladies, but with a fair number of clergymen and laymen. The attendance of delegates was very large, more than filling the seats assigned to them, and, with those of the congregation who could not obtain seats, filling the aisles and lobbies. The services were long, including the full morning and comnunion services. At 10 o'clock, after a voluntary pon the organ, the members of the House of Bishpe left the aute-room and occupied the chancel. when the regular services proceeded in the followin order:

Rev. W. S. Perry. D. D., Secretary of the last House of Delegates. The 8th selection of Psalms was read by the Rev. Edward James Edwards, Vicar of Trentham, Dio cese of Litchfield, England. The first lesson was read by the Very Rev. Dr. Balch, Arch Deacon of Huron. The on was read by the Rev. Dr. Ellegoo f Montreal. The croed and prayers to the Litany were aid by the Rev. W. Hugh Ketchum, Honorary Canon, Fredericton. The Litany was said by the Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Secretary of the House of Bishops. The on Service was begun by the Rt. Rev. Oxenden, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada. The Epistle was read by the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham, D. D. LL. D., Bishop of Maryland. The Gospel was read by the Bt. Rev. Dr. Courtenay, Bishop of Kingston. The sermon was delivered by the Rt. Rev. G. A. Selwyn, D. D., D. C. L., Lord Bishop of Litenfield, England. The offertory sentences were said by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., Bishop of Delaware. The prayer for the Thole State of Christ's Church Militant was said also by Bishop Lee. The Major Exhortation was said by the Minor Exhortation was said by the Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of North Carolina. The on was said by the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter. D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New-York. The Post Commun ion was said by the Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Rhode Island. Tae Benediction was said by the Rt. Rev. S. A. McCoskry, D. D., D. C. L.,

Bishop of Michigan.

The musical portions of the service were as follows: Charles W. Horsley presiding at the organ: 1. Hymn-The Church is one Foundation;" 2. Venite; 3. Psaiter; . Hymn 191; 5. Anthem-" If With all Your Hearts' issohn), sung by the Rev. W . H. Cook and choir; . Offertory, during which Handel's Hallelujah Chorus was sung; 7. After the communion service the Sanctus, by the Rev. W. H. Cook; 8. Hymn-"Bread of the

At the close of the services the House of Deputies organized by electing the Rev. James Craik, D. D., of Louisville, President. The sermon of the Lord Bishop of Litchfield will be found below:

RISHOP SELWYN'S SERMON.

Behold, brethren, a Synod in the highest sense: "It seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us"-God the Holy Ghost uniting believers with Himself by the spirit of counsel. St. Paul tells us in I Cor. iii., 9, that we are laborers together with God, and he adds: Ye are God's husbandry, ye are God's building." The orld is the field in which God works with us: He se the Lord of the harvest; we as the laborers. The Church is the building growing into a holy temple (Epbes. ii., 21), in which God is the master buildder, and re the workmen. As Christ is both the priest and the sacrifice, so He is both the master-builder and the chief corner-stone. And we, in like manner, are both the worken and the stones-workmen to lay ourselves as living stones upon the one foundation, which is Christ alone whom we are builded together for a habitation of God through the Spirit (Ephes. ii. 23). In this character of "laborers together with God," Paul and Barnabas went up to Jerusalem, and there declared to the Church and to the Apostles and elders all things that God had done with them (Acts xv. 4). So also at Antioch they rehearsed all that God had done with them (Acts xiv. 27). The final words of St. Mark's Gospel are thus seen in their course of fulfilment: "They," that is, the Lord working with them" (Mark xv. 20). United work is the result of united counsel. There must be one mind before there can be one work. When the builders of Babel could not understand one another's speech, they left of o build the city (Gen. xi. 8). Not so when the Lord builds the house. The labor will not be lost of them that build it (Psalm exxvii., 1). As the master builder God lays the foundation, and gives grace to them that build apon it (I. Cor., iii. 10). Many names may be given to that special grace. It may be called unity or the spirit f counsel, but its special name is edification (I. Cor., xiv. 26). Let all things be done unto edifying. The rule by which we work is the mind of the Master Builder. The plumb-line (Auros, vii. 7), the measuring-reed (Ezekiel, iv. 3), and the square, are the Lord's. The pattern of things on earth was first conceived in heaven. The foundation on which we buil was laid by the foreknowledge of God. He that built all things is God (Heb., iil. 4.) It was no part of the creed of the Apostolio Church that every man might build upon this founda dation as he pleased. It was not enough to say, "I build upon the foundation of Christ;" whether he built gold, silver, and precious stones, or wood, hay, and tubble (1 Cor., iii. 12). A plain warning was given: Let every man take heed how he buildeth thereupon, for "the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is" (ib. iii. 13). There was no place for rival bands of builders. This was the earnest exhortation of St. Paul to the Corinthians (i. 1), when he heard that there were contentions among them: "Now I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no division among you; but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment."

No man had a better right to assert an opinion of his own than St. Paul. He had been called from his other's womb; he had seen the Lord Jesus Christ; he had heard the voice of the Lord speaking to him from Heaven; he had been caught up into the third Heaven to hear unspeakable words. If he had claimed to the attermost the right of private judgment and rejected all counsel of his brethren, he at least, if any man, might have been excused. But this was not the mind of the Lord Jesus as the Lord Himself had revealed it to him this was not the way along which the Holy Ghost led him; this was not the lesson which ne learned and practiced at the Synod of the Apostles and Elders at Jerusalem; this was not the example which he saw and followed when he was received, late in the day, as one born out of due time, into that church in which the nultitude of them that believed were of one heart and one soul (Acts iv., 32). The thought was thus deeply rooted in the Apostle's mind that " God is not a God o onfusion, but of peace." (I. Cor., xiv., 33.)

The right of private judgment was not abolished, but his own special gifts, by which one man would differ from another; to one, the word of wisdom; to another, the word of knowledge; to another, faith; to another, the gifts of healing; to another, the working of miracles; to another, prophecy : to another, discerning of spirite; o another, divers kinds of tongues; to another, the interpretation of tongues ; all these were the work of that one and self-same Spirit, dividing to every man severally as he would. These special gifts, like the powers of foot and head and eye, were for the good of the whole body. There was to be no schism in the body; but all the members were to have the same care one for another. Each member of Christ was free to covet carn satly the best gifts; to pray for more knowledge and more faith, and more inward and spiritual life, yet all more faith, and more inward and spiritual life, yet all these would be of no avail, without that more excellent way of charity, that bond of perfectness, which unites all the several members in the one body. Private judgment and free expression of opinion were not forbidden in that Synod of Jerusalem. What is a Synod but an assembly of men of many minds, and what would be the value of a Synod if there were no freedom of speech? The Apostolic Church was not exempt from differences of opinion; it was not a Church bound to accept as intallible the opinions of one man. Grecians were free to mornour against the Hebrews, that their widews were neglected in their daily ministration. The com-